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Measurements.

Length of head and body.....	180 mm.
“ head.....	43 “
“ thumb.....	40 “
“ second m. c.	47 “
“ third “	67 “
“ fourth “	67 “
“ fifth “	73 “
“ forearm	98 “
“ tibia.....	48 “

Habitat, Samoa islands. Type in Ward's Nat. Hist. Establishment, Rochester, New York.*

Description of a New Species of Macrotus. By Harrison Allen.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, March 21, 1890.)

In Article xvi, extracted from "The Bulletin of the Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.," Vol. ii, No. 3, p. 166, entitled "Notes on a Collection of Mammals from Southern Mexico," by Mr. J. A. Allen, occurs the following statement: "*Macrotus Californicus*, *Baird*.—Eight skins and skulls, and three additional skulls, all males. Bolanos, Jalisco, July 3, 1889. 'Occurs in immense numbers in the adits and old mine drifts of the Mineral de Bolanos. Of the fourteen captured all were males, whereas in the case of the other kinds of bats taken here females generally predominate' (Audley Buller, MS. notes).

"In the absence of specimens for comparison, it is difficult to say certainly, whether they are the same as the California specimens. Judging by descriptions, they are somewhat darker in color."

I had an opportunity, through the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Allen, of examining two of the specimens of this series, and concurred with Mr. Allen in identifying them as *M. californicus*. The skins were of immature individuals and the parts about the auricle apparently mutilated. The dark cinereous tips of the hair, while in striking contrast with the more northern form of the species, was not thought to be distinctive, since southern variations of other species, as *Artibeus perspicillatus* and *Atalapha noveboracensis*, are known to be differently colored from the northern. The main measurements were the same. But since Mr. Allen published his notes I have carefully soaked one of the skins in dilute spirits and have detected that the apparent mutilations of the auricle were due to distortion, and that the form of the auricle was sufficiently pronounced to warrant a careful examination of the cranium. In response to my request

I am indebted to Mr. F. A. Ward for an opportunity of examining this interesting form.

Mr. Allen sent to me eight crania for inspection. The characters of these specimens are in many respects quite different from those of *M. californicus*. I have therefore concluded to describe the Mexican species as new in the following language :

MACROTUS BULLERI, sp. nov.

Auricle scarcely longer than head ; the internal basal lobule rudimental and projects about a millimetre beyond the juncture of the interauricular membrane. External basal lobe reduced to a thin ridge which leaves the tragus exposed. Tragus with convex anterior border for basal two-thirds, and an abruptly acuminate apical third. The outer border is straight—apparently without basal notch or lobule.

The nose-leaf without well-defined lower border—scarcely longer than the face. Chin apparently without divided plate.

Skull.—Facial region without depression on the frontal bone ; indeed, it is faintly ridged posteriorly ; region over ethmoid scrolls scarcely inflated. Squamosal portion of zygoma not more than one-half the size of the same part in *M. californicus*. No projection of vertex at occiput, but the entire superior curvature of the head simple. Angle of mandible projects scarcely at all back of the condyloid surface. The two halves of the mandible closer together than in *M. californicus*.

Fur.—On the back the basal two-third is white, the apical third very dark plumbeous, the tip tending to gray. These distinctions are best defined on the sides of the neck. At the middle of the back the gray tip is absent. The colors undergo no variation over the posterior surface of the prebrachium, the humerus, or the rump. On the endo-patagium the hairs are shorter, sparsely developed, and of a fawn color throughout.

On the ventre a disposition exists for the basal two-thirds of the hair to be whiter than the rest of the hair. This is most marked on the sides of the trunk, and is nearly absent from the middle. The apical third is less markedly plumbeous and the tip is more gray than on the back. On the whole the ventre gives the impression of being gray, and the back as being of a dark, sooty hue.

Two immature examples (the distal epiphyses of the metacarpal bones of the third, a fourth, and fifth, manal digits ununited), 2004, 2005 (Am. Mus., N. Y.), from Bolanos, Jalisco, Mexico.

Measurements.

Height of auricle from vertex ..	7 mm.
“ tragus (slightly distorted).....	6 “
“ nose-leaf.....	7 “
Length of forearm.....	44 “
1st digit.. { m. c.....	4 “
{ first phalanx	4 “
{ second “	2 “
2d digit... { m. c.....	45 “
{ first phalanx.	5 “

Measurements.

	m. c.....	32 mm.
	first phalanx.....	15 "
3d digit...	second "	15 "
	third "	9 "
	fourth "	4 "
	m. c.....	31 "
4th digit..	first phalanx.....	14 "
	second "	11 "
	third "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
	m. c.....	33 "
5th digit..	first phalanx.....	14 "
	second "	10 "
	third "	1 "
	m. c.....	33 "
Length of femur.....		15 "
" tibia.....		16 "
" foot.....		13 "
" tail.		25 "
" free portion of tail.....		$3\frac{1}{2}$ "

Notices of New Fresh-water Infusoria.

By Alfred C. Stokes, M.D.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, April 18, 1890.)

Mastigamæba reptans, sp. nov. Figs. 1-5.—Body constantly amœboid, at its apparently greatest extension ovate, depressed, about two and one-half times as long as broad, the pseudopodia few, scattered, lobate, short and unbranched, progression being chiefly by the amœboid expansions of the body; flagellum apical, about three times as long as the extended zooid, only the tip usually vibrating; nucleus not observed; contractile vesicles several, small, scattered; motion commonly very slow, occasionally rapidly and irregularly vibratory. Length of the extended body $\frac{1}{1800}$ inch. Hab.—Pond water with decaying vegetation.

Heteromita fusiformis, sp. nov. Figs. 6 and 7.—Body elongate fusiform, from three to four times as long as broad, widest centrally, tapering thence to both extremities; soft and changeable in shape, having the ability to protrude filamentous pseudopodic prolongations of the body substance, the extremities of these extensions not rarely becoming amœboid and producing a reticulation by the interlacing of the minute branches or by the formation of minute vacuoles; flagella diverse in length, originating close together at the frontal extremity, the anterior one vibratile, less than twice as long as the body, the other trailing and more than twice the body in length; contractile vesicle small, apparently